The Board septement to Montage.

SCAND OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

WYSERSTAN, Nov. 08, 1888. Assistant Ald. Barker in
the Chair.

Phonomes: Of Jacob Millon and others, for a Railwood
from Phys Dock to South Parey: from hond of Avonno Cithrough Floreston, Envery, Chairbann, William, John, Pearl,
through Floreston, Envery, Chairbann, Philliam, John, Pearl,
through Floreston, Park row. Chairbann, Bowers, Stantista
and Pipe, to Avonno C. Alexa an Essa Hundrey, Floreston
and Pipe, to Avonno C. Alexa an Essa Hundrey, Rosenth
and Chand at Branch. To Champitee on Street.

Amended some C. I property on some on Cycolly al.,
Spatial Rayling raths in the street. To Champitee on
Streets.

Alon two other remometrances of a similar character a featuration on Street

A box from other remonstrances of a similar contractor. To Committee on Streets.

Of as now of property on Blocckor at, against laying sits through Blocckor at. To Committee on Streets.

Of as now of property on Marion and Blitt six, against sed truck through said streets. To some.

Of as new of property of an arion and Blitt six, against the extension of the bank head between plans Xos. Of an adversarious of the bank head between plans Xos. Of an arrow of property on La Payotte place and Bond street, against being real tracks through said streets. To Committee on Streets.

Proposed to the Streets.

Proposed on Streets.

Proposed to the Battery, through Greenwich and Washing various, be the Battery, through Greenwich and Washing tows.

[The other is to charge but three cents face.] To Committee on Streets.

tower and to charge but three cours have. To Committee on Streets.

Of Hook and Lachber Co. No. 11, to have their heave promoted to Committee on Streets.

Of Hook and Lachber Co. No. 11, to have their heave patterned.

The committee on Euro Department.

Resolution—That proceedings be stayed in the matter of epoching the Rimbred and Dariel at from Third to Englisher.

A committee will cross the Control Park.

A committee and of cross the Control Park.

A committee will even the opening of One Hundred and Dariel at from the Coursel to the Corporation on the soame subject, with resolution that all neither proceedings for the opening of One Hundred and Third at, from Third to English axis, by discontinued. The resolution was accepted by Aroist Alderman McGown as 22 amendment and adopted.

Dispose—Of Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of Eguting Perendway and Bonney every night—Adopted. Of Committee on Streets, in favor of opening the Boursey to Proaching spaces. In a direct line—Land on the table to be printed. Of Committee on Wharves, &c. to concer in relation to buildrend at One Hundred and Oven-floring. E. R.—Each adopted.

Prom Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring to conduce the Editoring assessment lists, and appointing base Edwards collected therefore, viz. For paving Second.

S. E. Render of Editoring assessments for an and Locington.

See fragging addressed therefore, viz. For paving Second was the fragging addressed to Theiry first of from Eighth to Ninth av. and S. W. corner of Forty first of from Eighth to Ninth av. and S. W. corner of Forty first of from Eighth to Committee on Sewers in favor of sewers in Honry st.,

to Nimb av. and S. W. corner of Forty first st. and S.Kilav.—Acopyed.

Of Committee on Sewers, in favor of sewes in Honry st.,
from Climon to Monigomery sts.—Adopted.

Of Committee on Konds, to concer to fag N. sidewalk of
Fifty third st., a space of four feet wide through the same,
between Third av. and East River; to concur to open Teathav. between Eighbietch and One hundred and force fourthst., and to regulate and grade the same; to concur to authorize property owners in Av. A. between Fifty second
and First whird sts. to grade and nil in the same at their
own expense.—All adopted.

Of Committee on Requires and Supplies, in favor of apmore maining the room of the Corporation Attorney, for the

Of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of appropriating the room of the Corporation Attorney, for the use of the Committee of Repairs and Supplies, and Collecter of Assessments.—Adopted.

Of Committee on Wharves, &c., in relation to deepening dills, between Piers Nos. Four and Sir, E. R.

Of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of paying bill for word on Hese Carriage No. Five: to concur to reinstate Helly Rice in the Fire Department; in favor of paying bill for room hire, for Co. No. 46.—Adopted.

Of same, to concur to grant new Engine to Company No. 3. Adopted.

Of Committee on Wharves, &c., in reference to extending bulk bead in Avenue C. Laid on the table, to be printed.

printed.
Of Committee on Repairs and Supplies to concur to grant Tea Room to called: to the Clerk of the Common Commelles an addition to his office, and appropriating \$300 to £3 it up. Adopted.
Assistant Ald. King thought the matter should be left to the new Council coming in many of whom he understood, are in favor of restoring the Tea Room, which they them-solves had found very pleasant, and moved to lay the re-

or on the sales. The President, and one or two other members opposed to motion to lay on the rable, and the President said they again to take some credit themselves for abolishing the

The Brown.

Assistant Ald. Brown said they didn't abolish it until they were compelled to by the Controller refusing to pay the bills. The report was adopted.

The report sactioning the laying, by John J. Hicks, of said block for Williamsburgh Perry. Aljoining foot of Cusharine st. and directing the Council of the Board to Cascanimae proceedings in relation to injunction thereon, was, on motion, taken from the table, and a motion to adopt it lost.

The report to concur to widen Battery place, by setting back Bustery railing from Braodway to a line with West at, was, on motion, taken from table and adopted. The report and resolutions in favor of remitting an assessment of \$911.62, upon property in Forty First at, between Ninth and Tenth ava. owned by the "Third Referenced Freebyterian Church," sent back by the Mayor, with his objections thereto, were, on motion, taken up and residented, not withstanding the objections of the Mayor. Remembrance—Of 400 owners of property and businessmen, against a railroad in Green with and Washington state to Committee on Streets.

Committee on Streets.

Commission of the Alado on the table to be printed. From Beard of Aldermen, granting position of students of From Beard of Aldermen, granting position of students of From Beard of Repairs and Supplies, with estimates for building engines No. 15, 25, 41, 45, and awarding contracts; concurred in. From the City Impactors, in reply to resolutions relating to sewers in Footy Fourth st. and Eleventh Washington to lease at section the lot and premises No. 54 Charles at concurred in.

\*\*Secondary to some the control of the City Hall be illuminated on the creming of Evacuation Day, with transparency, and appropriating \$500 therefor; concurred in.

The Board then adjourned (by concurrence with Board of Aldermen) to Monday, both inst.

STREET CLEANING.

STREET CLEANING.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Alderman on cloaning streets met in the City Library Room yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

The Committee consisted of Ald. Barr, Chairman: Ald. Alverd and Ald. Brinky.

A communication was received from the Street Department, embracing the proposals for cleaning streets in the Second and Third Districts, and stating that Mr. Cassidy, who had put in the lowest bid, had not given the necessary securities.

Securities.

In H. H. Anderson appeared before the Committee as coursel for Mr. Cassidy, and protected against the contract being awarded to any other person than his elient, as he was the lowest bidder, and said that he (Cassidy) had been and was now ready to enter into bonds for the tallillment of the contract; and the only reason that he had not already done so was that he had received no notice.

After some further discussion, Ald, Brisley efforced a rescintion to adjourn until Tweeday next, at 7 o chock, and that he heade of departments and all others interested in the matter be notified to be present at that fine. The rescintion was adopted.

CONCERT FOR THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.

The Hatchimson had a fine house on Tossiny night, in spite of the weather. Mistropolitan Hall being nearly full. If was for the benefit of the Ladner Five Points Mission. The singers themselves seemed to be exhibited by the scene, and gave their songs with uncommon effect. Dod worth's bland also childred the best expectations, and won new laurels. There was a delagation of fifty children present from the Mission Day rectood, which is conducted in the new mission house, erected on the ride of the Odd Br. wort. They were accompanied by Roy. B. M. Adams, the missionsry of the Ladose House Missionary Society in that locality. The children participated in the entreases by singing several pieces, under the lead of the Missionary of the reaching reversal pieces, under the lead of the Missionary fielders, and were ranged upon the cutse on the patterns. They were necessary dressed, bright, classify helders, and were ranged upon the cutse on the patterns. They appeared to be highly delighted with the innoction ment. Toward the close of the concent, Mr. Asa if then into introduced Mr. Adams, the missionary, to the said ence, who was greated with applicate with the society a bitroom from the other and urgent tood of all of the said files on hind; and urgent tood of all of the said files on hind; and urgent tood of all of the said files on hind; and urgent tood of the leads a large mission house. But it is not large exceed in its stead a large mission house. But it is not large exceed in its stead a large mission house. But it is not large exceed to the death of the said files growed them the delication of the day school society and when he recented in a certain cave. He remembered the care children present are but a portion of the day school suitor our charge. We have others there—two as many or and the out full segment of the freeze galley, which may be devoted to work rount full as ground beauting up from the house of the freeze CONCERT FOR THE FIVE POINTS MISSION

Mr. Adams announced that the children would mare a Thenkegiving supper—it being the tourth one which the indice have got up since they established the Mossov there, and all who desire to see them are newbed to attend.

After deging by the children and name further pieces by the Hunchimous and Dodworth's Exact, the Convert cheed. The and since appeared much pleased during the entertainment. PACIFIC RAILROAD.

NORTHERN ROUTE GOVERNOR STRVENS'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION

From The Weshington Culos, Nov.

ROVERNOR STEVENCE EXPLORING EXPRISTION

From The Westbasen (whom Expristrion

From The Westbasen (whom Expristrion

From The Westbasen (whom Expristrion

From The Street (Typer Missonet, Sept. 17, 187)

My Dreu Street The contine occupation of my time in the labous commutated to my charge has beerstoners proclaided the possibility of my writing you.

Knowing the deep futerest you take in the development of the recourses of the great western country, the greath and advancement of our which neithern domain, the proper knowledge of the recibion kinds between the Mississipal Valley and the Proble I field confident that you will be pheased to hear what we have done toward accomplishing the exploration of the meritors recite, and what was be done in this direction toward establishing a great from highway between the two occase.

The plan of corrying on the sourcey from the head waters of the Mississipal for Proget Sound was by two parties. The one operating from the Pacific consistent in the K looky Meuntains was regarded as the most difficult labor of the narrow, in consequence of the obstacles known to exist in acrow, in consequence of the obstacles known to exist in the Cascade and Bitter Roof ranges. To avercome those abusest insurmometable barriers, the propor examination of either of which words occupy a whole scases, Capital of could great energy and force of character, but an experience and taken in this branch of the work. He brings to it not easily area energy and force of character, but an experience and taken in this branch of duty pechase anoqualed in the whole army. Externing upon his labour with that alcosity and interest almost peculiar to him, much is looked for from his branch of the survey.

In 30 days from this time I shall probably meet him, and combining our joint labors we shall have a line conjugity and interest almost peculiar to him, much is looked for from his branch of the survey.

In 30 days from this time I shall probably meet him, and combining our joint labors we shall have a line conj

senton.

uld dwelt on this incident of the eastern and western

train, he met our advance in command of Lient. Crover a the eastern entrance, and both parties joining, returned to Fort Benton.

I could dwell on this incident of the eastern and western parties hailing each other here in this mountain chain—the continent crossed by the survey—the line established connecting the head waters of the Mississippi with the Pacific Valley. I need only say, however, that when this letter reaches you, carried by Lient. Saxten, he will have twice crossed the continent since May 5, having in the meantime successfully performed most arduous daties.

I cannot omit this opportunity to express my grateful acknewledgments to him for the entire success of his labors. To great energy and judgment he has added also qualities which have endeared him not only to his immediate party, but acquired for him the admiration and regard of all his associates in the Sarvey.

Of the eastern party working westward from the Mississippi, I took personal direction. You will, I know, be pleased to hear of the great aid afforded to me by Lieut. Denelson, of the Engineer Corps, sonof your old associate, Major Donelson, of Tennessee. He is a young man of fine shillties and ripe judgment. In all the duties assigned to his charge he has displayed a devotion in their performance which has secured the confidence and respect of all his associates. While the expedition was being organized at the sent of government, he was intrusted with the duty of visiting Sir George Simpson, at Montreal, to collect information as to guides, supplies, routes, &c., which he discharged to my entire satisfaction. At a later period, leaving the Mississippi at St. Louis, he went up the Missouri to some distance above the month of the Yellow Stone, and waited the arrival of the main party at Fort Union. I him was assigned the duty of surveying that river and of making a reconnoisance of the country in the vicinity of Fort Union, lying between the Missouri River and our northern boundary, from the Big Maddy to the White Earth Rivers. In all t

In the main party several of the members distinguished themselves; while all cheerfully performed their duties, and gave entire satisfaction. To do the work intrusted to my charge, it was necessary to operate with small detached parties, going many miles off the line to interesting and important landmarks. Much was thus taken in, which could not be by the mere passage through it of a train on the march.

which could not be by the mere passage through it is a train on the march.

To the civil engineers, Messrs Landen and Tinkham, I am much indebted for the collection of a great deal of information. With small parties, and sometimes alone, in a country likely to meet Indians whose intentions to the whites were a matter of doubt—and by our guides and voyagers represented to be hostile—they went out for days at a time on short allowance of provisions, relying on the game of the country, of necessity dispensing with the comforts of camp life, and added very much to the results of the survey. Upto Fort Union, a distance of 725 miles, by odometer measurement, we had secured two routes—taking in by our side work the whole valley of the Shayenne and River Jacque, the Mouse River Valley and the Cotean de Missouri.

taking in by our side work the whole valley of the Shayenne and River Jacque, the Mouse River Valley and the Cotean de Missouri.

Lieut. Donaison's reconneissance had connected with our work all the country nerth of Missouri River to the Big Maddy River, some distance west of Fort Union, and with the Missouri by his survey of that river.

Lieut. Donaison, who arrived at Fort Union on the 3d of July, had enjeined to collect all the information possible in regard to routes, guides, intercourse with Indians, &c., preparatory to the coming up of the main train. Incident to this information, it was decided at Fort Union to contine the survey westward to this place in two lines. The examination of the nothern one, finding a determining point in the Cypress Mountain, was committed to the charge of a party in command of Lieut. Donelson. The Southern, or Milk River Line, over which the baggage and supply train was to move, was placed in charge of Lieut. Grover. I determined to pass over this line myself, accompanied by Alex. Culbertson, Esq., who had been appointed special agent among the Biackfeet Indiana—it being believed we should meet their camps on Milk River.

The survey moved on the 9th of August in the two parties under the respective commands of Lieuts. Donelson and Grover, and joined the camps on Milk River.

The survey moved on the 9th of August in the two parties under the respective commands of Lieuts. Donelson and Grover, and joined the camps on Milk River.

Callection and two select parties, in charge respectively of Lieuts. Grover with the scale party, accompanied by Mr. Callection and two select parties, in charge respectively of Lieuts. Grover and Mr. Landen, Civil Engineer, left the train and came by express, reaching here on the 1st inst. and finding the distance from Fort Union, by the advance for these from Fort Union in 15 days, parening a line between the Milk and Missouri Rivers, some V. Indeed absorbed by the nain train. reached here on the 6th inst. the animals in fance condition, and the men

main train, reached here on the 6th inst, the animals in fine condition, and the men all anxious to go aloned.

Liest Grover, with the party, who came in advances for the purpose of resonantistating Cadot's Pass—the one odicyled for the passage of the trains to R. Mary's, and believe alleded to se the Blackfoot trail stated to perform that day on the 8th, with orders also to go to R. Mary's village, to accertain whether a feet that shorter authoritished by Louis Seaton, and in the event of hearing archiving from him to push on to the Koodonese post and if possible, open the communication with Capt Section, and in the event of maintage archiving from him to push on to the Koodonese post and if possible, open the communication with Capt Section, and in the event of maintage Lieut. Eacher, to enter a instabilisability by Fort Beaton, to survey the river from the falls, some so miles above Fort Beaton, to the point where Louis Dimension to be survey the river from the falls some the miles above Fort Beaton, to the point where Louis Dimension to be survey of that river terminated, and then reversing to Fort Beaton, to the point where to all the two dimensions for the second from the survey of the Routh of America.

The daily particularly the latter is attented with worth difficulty, but it is just to Lieut Grover to add the he made the suggestion voluntaered for its account alternation and him defined to the latter of the animals them to be an add the animals are not proved to the passage of the point of the passage of the passage

and his high character and great over y are over given at and his high character and great over y are over y toward to a file in the second of the spirits over all his party to make the account file of the point, on the set over to be the second of the set over to be the second of the set of the second of the set observed by the great of the second of the set of the second of t

had there get commissed can staged to which an armyl be ear to the mountains. I placed the train is always of french

Denchon, with instructions to make forward on the 11th or 12th, and await my arrival at 2th Mary's. I standed on the 2th the camp of the Posse Indians of the Black for the Case Indians, at the Cypress Annutain, some one handed hands for the Case Burthon, at the Cypress Annutain, some one handed and twenty miles north of this point with a ware present and to examine the approaches of the meanthing to sealth to examine the approaches of the meanthing to seal to the Annual River, and to have a table with those in translation to the Annual Case Indians of the Marias River, and to have a table with those in the Case Indians of the Case India

possibly embanger the passage of whites through the county.

Buck was the condition of the survey and the plans of operating westward, when Liout Barton's successful accomplishment of his labors, and the return of Liout Circrer, changed the whole field of operation. The information he brought reduced the time. I had hoped for easing healton of the mention passes, come five weeks, Liout Danelson, about starting with the train when the expense from Liout Grover, amounting his return, arrived, incrediately sent forward to me, and I returned.

The time for our work was short, and it would not do to encounter the train with the wagons. The change of our entire programme was necessary. Our wagons have been left at this point, and yesterday, with the pack train, Liout. Denelson moved forward to St. Mary's village, where I shall follow on the return of Mr. Stanley, the artist of the expedition, who continued on to the Pegan examp on my return to this plan.

Liout, Saxton and shown the Missouri to St. Louis, the strain of the Capital City, to bear reports and despatches

shall follow on the referent of Mr. Blanky, the artist of the expedition, who continued on to the Pegan camp on my return to this plas.

Liout. Saxton and shown the Missouri to St. Louis, thence to Washington City, to bear reports and despatches to the departments. In a few days Liout, Grover will commence his survey of the Missouri.

A meteorological post has been established at this point under Mr. Doty, who also is intrusted with the charge of a large amount of government property. He is a good topographer, and during the expedition has rendered valuable service in the astronomical and magnetic department. He will collect much data in regard to the tribus of Indians trading at this post, and add much to our limited knowledge of this region, and make a valuable series of magnetic observations.

At the St. Mary's village a winter post will be established, in charge of Lieut, Mullen. He has been instructed to examine the lateral valleys and passes after the snows have driven him out of the passes of the mountains; make a survey of the country from the Koolenair post on the north to Fort Hall on the south, and thus connect our survey with that of Col. Fremont.

He is a fine young officer, indefatigable in the performance of his duties, and popular in the command. Much valuable meteorological information in regard to snows, &c., during the winter, will be obtained. The establishment of this post is essential to the success of Liout. Grover's way train.

The survey is not yet finished, but enough is known to speak advisedly. A practicable line has been found connecting the Mississippi with the Pacific. Further examinations are to develop the best line. Lieut Saxton reports Badot's Pass to be some 2,500 feet lower than the South Pass; in ten days the survey by Lieut, Donelson will test this result.

On this side we have found several good lines.

On this side we have found several good lines

this result.

On this side we have found several good lines.

We found the Milk River, which on the maps is set down as running north into British territory, running nearly due West, on the level plateau, of which we traveled many days, coming to this point, gradually ascending toward the mountains, and furnishing a good approach, whatever pass may hereafter be decided upon.

In all departments of the work, I have been encouraged with the greatest success, sustained and supported by the gentlemen of my scientific corps. I take pleasure in attesting to the assiduity and cheerfulness with which they have performed their labors.

In the field of natural history we were particularly successful in securing the services of Dr. George Suckley. Young, impulsive and brilliant, he has collected much, and infused a desire to collect specimens in the minds of all.

Young, impuisive and brilliant, he has collected mach, and infused a desire to collect specimens in the minds of all.

J. M. Stabley. Esq., the artist of the expedition, has taken a great many sketches illustrative of the progress of the expedition, besides taking at various points on the way numerous daguerrectypes of Indians. His reputation, already so well established, cannot be enhanced by any reference to his satisfactory discharge of duty.

In the other scientific fields entire satisfaction has been given, and at a proper time I shall take occasion to notice my obligation to the gentlemen concerned.

Difficulty had been anticipated along our route from the various Indian tribes inhabiting the country through which we were obliged to pass, and much annoyance was predicted from the notorious Blackfeet nation. In our intercourse with them, however, we have experinced in all cases the utmost kindness, and they have received us on all occasions with hospitality. Before reaching Fort Union we met the large encampment of Assimboins, originally one of the tribes of the Sioux nations. With them we spent nearly a day, and had a "talk"—a conference—making them a few presents, and receiving from them a present of some robes and skins.

West of Fort Union we have met the Indians in their encampments and in their war parties; we have camped near them, and for days have they accompanied our train, and to this time I have yet to learn of the loss of a single article of value. Not a horse has been stolen—not a man molested. Our little reconneitering parties have gone out to the side of our line, accompanied by Indians as guides, and when called back by the express sent by Liout. Donelson to announce the approach of Lieut. Saxton, accompanied by six white men, I was on my way to the large encampment of the Pegans to accept an invitation made by several of their chiefs to visit them and inform them only say that they have treated us with the most generous kindness, acting not only as our guides and expresses, but when our a

and useful to us.

But little anxiety need be felt as to snows in the mountains. There will be none for a month or more to impede our progress, and ample time will be afforded during this and the early part of next month for a thorough examination of the mountain passes. Snows now cover the mountain peaks, but in the valleys there has yet none fallen.

fallen.

It is believed that by a properly constructed steamboat, drawing not over eighteen inches of water, the Missouri river can be navigated to this point, or even to the falls

drawing not over eighteen the action of even to the falls some distance above here.

The survey of Dieut, Donelson establishes the practicability to Milk River, and the cordelled boats used by the Fur Company from Fort Union to this post evince its possibility from there. Lieut, Saxton leaves here in a keel-beat drawing over twelve inches, and will learn much as to where obstructions exist, and how they may be removed. Lieut, Grover's survey, still more definite on these subjects, will at once afford the data on which to base a reliable report on this interesting question. Obstructions are known to exist; but it is thought they are so slight, that, with a trifling expenditure of labor and money, they can be removed, and that a steamboat can ascend up to the falls of Missouri river. The survey of Missouri and Columbia rivers will enable us to know exactly how far our three great natural aqueducts—the Mississippi, the Missouri, and Columbia—will lead themselves to the construction of the great northern railroad. I shall push westward, in a day or two, rapidly for the seat of government of the Territory of Washington, and hasten to organize it, should nothing occur.

It him to Missouri river of Washington, and hasten to organize it, should nothing occur.

ment of the Territory of Washington, and hasten to organize it, should nothing occur.

I think I will reach Olympia in thirty-five days from the date of this, and the Lieutenant will leave here about the same time. Thus, you will perceive, our vast continent may be crossed at this latitude in little over seventy days, though three severe mountain ranges have to be crossed. Before closing this article, I cannot omit my testimony in behalf of the gentlemen of both the Fur Companies at St. Louis and at all their posts, for their efficient sid and advice, and the uniform kindness displayed to the members of the expedition. At St. Louis the noble-hearted Robert Campbell devoted his whole energies to our service, and his agents and officers have everywhere coversated.

vice, and his agents and officers have everywhere cooperated.

I must, however, especially remember Mr. Sibley of
Minnesota, and Mr. Culbertsoa, partners in the American
Fur Company, and in charge of the posts on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, for their unsparing exertions to
advance the great objects of the Survey. At Washington
City, before we left, and at his home in Minnesota, Mr.
Sibley was unwearied and indefatigable.

In May I met Alexander Culbertson at St. Louis. With
an experience matured by twenty years' residence in the
Indian country. I found him endowed with the requisite
characteristics to carry our expedition safely through the
Indian territory. Knowing every man in the Upper Missouri, he knew just the men we wanted, and could secure
for us the sturdy hunters we needed for our mountain erploration. Subject to the approval of the Indian burean, I
appointed him special agent among the Blackfeet Indians.
Leaving his business, and devoting his energies to the laber ment of few access with the Indian Louis Leaving to the Inappointed him special agent among the Blackfeet Indians. Leaving his besiness, and devoting his energies to the labor, much of our success with the Indians I must ascribe to his valuable influence. His peerless lady, two, a second Pocahontas, commands my hearty thanks for her good of fices. She is a pure Blackfoot woman, of the "Blood" tribe, and in all her husband's labors has she shared, securing the effectionate regard of every member of the expedition.

earing the affectionals regard of every memory of the position.

Apprehending a possible collision between our men and some of her own people, the saked to accompany us, to assist in preventing difficulty. The night before we left Fort Union, the said to her hashead, "I will go with your I will do what I can to settle differences, and when you calls I will die." Her presence has alloviated the said you are so that march the somewhat my warnest regard, and has her reversible the securences of the friendly feeling between them shifted for of the photos and the men from the "fac off land, whose approach to the country in times peak was as much decaded. Truly, your friend and chediant servent.

Harthern Pacific H. H. Erghermion and Servey (
Low Direct Pacific H. H. Erghermion and Servey (
The chief of the expedition concentration plant, in
The chief of the expedition concentration plant, depicte
the mobile of the Colombia. For indominate movely,
constal programmy and the most examine recomplishment.
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constant to advance the tennes of all the execution, and
for its advance the tennes and the nearly purished to
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and who not Liout Section cane the dividing about
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in the great with the price of the securities
in the great way to broke through the strangelow of thron
tenness.

On the oth of June the couply train toll Comer Process

One Westington Tarritory, he in cherge of exploration

From the Boston For Set

Later advices have been received from they Blavone,
who is exploring the northern reads for a railroad to the
Facilit. He reports a practicable and favorable rents
The secrets of the expedition has been expressed to. The secrets of the expedition has been expressed to.
In the Stat of Reptember the party but passed the Rocky
Mondalus, and expected to ceach Olympia in thicty five
lays. There had been no siskness accome to party, are
had they been modested by the Indiana. Bloodel Gor,
Bussens he equally fortunate in discovering a favorabile
route through the Caccada Mountains one not Unide to
had been provided to the legislation of Congress.
The northern and northwestern states would be incalcula
bly benefitted by a line of communication connecting the
great takes with the Pacific, and men competent to give
an epinion say that nothing is to be feared from deep
snows on such a line.

ARRIVALL FROM FORT BENTON.

## ARRIVAL FROM FORT BENTON.

We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. John C. Tavis, of this city, and Mr. Alex Culbertson, of Fort Union, who has just arrived from Fort Beaton. In company with them on this trip was. Lient Saxton, U.S. Army, who had been ordered by the Government to take supplies of provisions, &c., from the Pacific, and to deposit them at the St. Mary's for the use of Governor Stevens. Inving performed this service he and his command were ordered to the States.

Marys for the use of Governor Seesens. Taxing per the States.

A son of Col. Graham, Washington, and Mr. Hoyt, attached to the expedition, were also of the returning party. They descended the river, from Fort Beaton, within thirty miles of the Falls of the Missouri, in a keelboat to St. Joseph, and there took a steamboat for St. Louis. Lieut. Saxton, who is bearer of dispatches from Gov. Stevens, left vesterday for Washington.

After the arrival of Gov. Stevens and his party of exploration at Fort Union, of which we have heretofore given an account, portions of the goods intended as presents to the Indians were distributed to the Assinabolines, and they were greatly pleased. Before that time, Mr. Culbertson, whose influence over the Indians of that region is unbounded, had negotiated a treaty of peace and triended hip between the Assinabolines and the Picgans, a branch of the Blackfeet tribe.

These tribes have been at continual war with each other; but it is the opinion of Mr. Culbertson that it may be productive of beneficent results if followed up in a prosper and concilitory spiric by the Government. Similar treaties might be concluded with other tribes, and it is believed that, if the tribes are secured in their property against the

might be concluded with other tribes, and it is believed that, if the tribes are secured in their property against the depreciations of each other, the disposition to war upon each other will be greatly leasuned.

Gov. Stevens arrived at Fort Union, from St. Paul, on the let August. There he remained for the purpose of allowing some repose to his party, and to recruit his males, until the 10th of the month. He then started for Fort Benton, accompanied by Mr. Culbertson and Mr. Tevis. Fort Benton is 375 miles from Fort Union, as accertained by an adometer.

odemeter.

On the first day out, and when the camp had been formed, the impudent conduct of one of the junior officers of the command was near being productive of serious consequences. A large party of Indians approached the encampment, within what the officer conceived to be too near a distance. He ordered them off in a manner which greatly incerned them. They resisted the order, and it is nobable that serious difficulties would have followed if Mr. Culbertson had not been present. He interfered to prevent hostilities, and the matter was settled.

At the distance of 125 miles from Fort Union the party struck Milk River—which is very inaccurately laid down on all the maps hitherto published—and followed its course, chiefly, on the north bank, for about 180 miles, in nearly a due west direction. The country is mainly practic, interspersed with skirts of timber, and is entirely practicable for a railroad. After crossing Milk River, finally, they pursued the same westerly direction to Fort Benton.

Between the mouth of Milk River and the Fort, two remarkable mountains are formed—one of them. Little Rocky, evidently of volcanic origin, and the other, the Bear's Paw, of entirely different formation. These mountains are detached from each other.

The party arrived at Fort Benton on the 1st September. They were supplied with abundance of game, and the weather was very pleasant.

On the 23d, they were entertained at the village of the On the first day out, and when the camp had been

They were supplied with abundance of game, and the weather was very pleasant.
On the 23d, they were entertained at the village of the Gres Ventrea of the Prairies in most hospitable style; 1,500 Indians were present, and the party spent a lay and a half with them. They were greatly pleased with the present of trinkets, &c., which Governor Stevens was prevaced to wake them.

present of trinkets, &c., which Governor Stevens was prepared to make them.

The Governor caused his howitzer to be fired, and they were filled with astonishment at its effects. A war party of the Blackfeet was also met, on an expedition against the Snake Indians, but Gov. Stevens made a speech to them, and induced them to abandon the expedition.

After his arrival at Fort Benton, Gov. Stevens and Mr. Culbertson started upon a visit to the Piegans, about 150 miles distance, and in the British territory; but they were recalled by an express announcing the arrival of Lient. Saxton and his secort from the Pacific.

As we have already stated, Lieut, Saxton was ordered to make deposits of provisions at St. Mary's and other points for Gov. Stevens's use. He crossed the Rocky Mountains at what is known as the Blackfeet Trail, but as we did not see him our information about his route is very deficient.

we did not see him our information about his route is very deficient.

Capt. McClellan, U. S. A., it was understood was engaged in the survey of the Cascade range of mountains, and expecting to connect with Gov. Stevens a survey.

Lient. Grover was detached from the main party and ordered to examine the Missouri River from Fort Benton to Fort Union. Thence he was ordered to cross the mountains in the winter, so as to ascertain the peculiar characteristics of the country at this season. It is a perilous trip, and if he succeeds will be full of incident.

Mr. Tevis and one or two of his friends visited the Falls of the Missouri, distant 30 miles from Fort Benton. The Falls present a splendid appearance. At this point—the river about 400 yards wide—the fall is about 40 feet, into an apparently bottomless chasm.

Long before you reach it, the spray is seen from the prairie, ascending to the skies; and the mountains in the distance, on every side, give the whole scene a most magnificent appearance. Very few white men have ever visited these Falls, but the time will come when they will be

ited these Falls, but the time will come when they will be come objects of curiosity and thousands will find their way

to them.

It may be gratifying to the friends of Gov. Stevens's party to know that they were, without exception, in the enjoy-It may be gratifying to the friends of Gov. Stevens's party to know that they were, without exception, in the enjoyment of excellent health. The detachment of Dragoons with Lieut. Saxton, came down on the same boat and proceeded to Jefferson Barracks.

The deposit of provisions made at St. Mary's, is a point about 200 miles west of Fort Benton, and on the west side of the mountains. It is the site of a missionary station established some years ago by Father de Smidt, but from which the missionaries were expelled by the hostility of the

indians.

Gov. Stevens and his party would follow the same route to the Columbia or Fort Vancouver, that Lieut. Saxton

had come.

Lieut. Saxton reports the pass through the mountains, by which he came, as being by barometical observation, nearly 2,000 feet lower than the South Pass.

THE WINE CROP OF THE WEST.

THE WINE CROP OF THE WEST.

From The Continuant Columbian.

We have derived, for some time, an article upon the grape interests of our State and the West generally. We wish we could do the subject greater justice than the limits of an editorial column give us opportunity; for the grape culture, the grape and wine interests of our community are fraught with very considerable importance now, and must, eventually, become a great and absorbing feature of the State's property. Fields of waving corn, or goldentasseled wheat, are fair to the view, but picture to yourself the vast vineyards that shell anon deck the hill and dale with gorgeous and tempting voluptuously, rich, red, ripe, Isatellas, or Cetawbus.

The third year after planting the slips, the production of

Cetawoes.
rd year after planting the slips, the production of The third year after planting the slips, the production of wine may be commenced from the fruit. There is more expense and labor in commencing the cultivation of the vines, than is probably attended upon the planting of the usual crops, but less afterward. From one acre, well planted with healthy-vines, probably from \$600 to \$1,000 worth of wine may be produced in good seasons. This wine has generally brought \$1 per gallon here, but this year will probably bring 35 cents more.

Notwithstanding the immense annual increase of the quantity of wine manufactured in the West, the price continues to improve, and it must do so as the wine becomes mere generally known. This year, notwithstanding the increase of wine made in this neighborhood, the price has raised nearly twenty five per cent, and the demand for wine learned greater than last year. So must this demand continue increasing.

raised nearly twenty five per cent, and the demand for wing is much greater than last year. So must this demand continue increasing.

The croy this sense has been very fruitful, surpassing, in fact, any former yield known in the West; the wine will be very pure and demand great.

In Obio there are about 1,500 acres of land exclusively devoted to grope growing, between 300 and 400 of which are near Chedanat. Within tweety miles of this city, including a part of Kenthecky, on the appearing side of the river, there are 1, 90 acres, and doubte that quantity of vines. More have been planted that year than there were last. In Missiant, once flermann, there are 300 acres, in Indiana, 300 or 300, in little about 100, and in Kontacky the same making shoot 200 acres in all it is estimated that Irdiana, Obio and Kentucky will this year previous at the storyards will be equal to 1,000 or 300 gail or allowing 5,100 times to the acre, planted about three foot spatial in ones expansively a distance of three foot. My later I he hands, who is among the most accessful outification of the vine, this case which all a sell one of the context of the story of the sense of the cine and which will use him always as the vine, this case which all a believe to the acres of the constraint of point, it is shall be accessed to the large greating of the the apparential of point, it is shall be a fine from the most context are not act into the acres of the cine and which will be expected as the constraint of point. It is shall be a fine from the most context are not act to the acres of the cine and the time the acres the story of the fine the acres to the story of the true the acres that its plant of the constraint into the acres the story of the later than the story of the true the acres the story of the constraints of the true that the story of the point of the story of the true the acres to the story of the constraints of the constraints. It has been constraints of great a pleas of land of any

It has been continued to give a place of land, of any fitness to forests acree with a house on it, to been the man, on the condition that the bound shall plant a crease passible of each tract, is a proper wanter, and year the properties on half the proceeds at the The field is purchased from the chargerst man for from

then fermented in the cellars, and the sparkling Catawba is in prime order for market at the end of fifteen or twenty

then fermented in the cellars, and and of fifteen or twenty measible.

A few days ago we whited the wine-vaults of Mr. Longworth, and the following facts were derived: There are three vault, one of which will turn out 50,000 bottles avery year, and earther 100,000 bottles yearly, of dry wine.

Rome parties of the cellars is occupied by immunes butte, are chieffest tanks, one of which holds 5,000 gallons, or \$6,500 worth of wine, if bottled. The staves are about thus bothes in thickness, and the heads curve inward, so as to introduce the arch, to resist the internal pressure. Other objects, quite as noticeable, are the internal pressure of black bottler placed in a bottle that he internal pressure. It is not seed to be cellars of the called piles as high as ones needs. In the cellars of the called piles as high as ones acceded up like rord word, in really place as high as ones acceded to the cellars of the called piles as high as ones acceded to the cellars of the called piles as high as ones acceded to the cellars of the called piles as high as ones acceded to the cellars of the called piles as high as ones acceded to the cellars of the called piles as high as ones acceded to the cellars of the called piles as high as ones acceded to the cellars of the called piles as high as one acceded to store 25,000 gallons of this year's wine.

Mr. Longworth will this year have on hand and for sale about 000 00 bottles aparkling Calawba.

Mr. Zimmerman, some 60,000 bottles of Calawba.

Mr. Zimmerman tendered us various samples of the present and past year's wines, and as far as our judgment in the matter stands, the purity and flavor of the vintage of '55 will prove the finest specimen of Catawba yet bottled in the country.

tled in the country.

COAL.—In an article on coal, a few days since, we stated that an arrangement had been made for connecting the Central Railroad of New Jersey with a Pennsylvania coal read. Another feature of this arrangement appears in an application to the Legislature for a branch from the Central Railroad at Boundbrook to Perth Amboy the intention of which is to make Perth Amboy the coal dept. Among other applications we see in The Elizabethown Journal that for a new County to be formed from the six lower townships of Essex, and a bridge from Elizabethport to Bergen across Newark Bay. [Newark Daily Adv.

Live at the Forest City.—A couple of nice young men in Clevelard hired a buggy, and got on a bender. In the morning one of them found himself lying close to the rail road track with his head badly swelled. The other, instead of taking the herse to the stable, but the boase in another street, supposing it to be the stable, put the baggy in the alley way, and heading the herse up to the kitchen of the house, tied him to the story pipe. [Detroit Adv.

Light Boat for Nantucket Shoals.—The light boat

the hoase, used him to the stove pipe. [Detroit Adv. Light-Beat for Nanucket Shoals.—The light boat recently constructed at Baltimore, to be stationed on the Nanucket South Shoals, is now fitting at this port, for the service. We learn that no master has as yet been secured, though the sum of \$1,000 per annum has been of fered as compensation for the services of a competent individual. The post is understood to be an extremely dangerous one. [New Bedford Standard. Nebraska -The emigration to Nebraska is stated by NABLASKA—The emigration to Nebraska is stated by The St. Louis Lemocrat to be surprisingly great, and from day to day trains of wagons may be seen advancing upon the territory, not only from Missouri, but from Kentucky, Illinois and other Western States. The civilized Indians resident in Nebraska entitient their farms are educated and speak good English, and are desirous of becoming citizens of the United States.

Charles Crockett, of Rockland, Mo., after living with

Charles Crockett, of Rockland, Me., after living with his wife Hannah 24 years, during which time she had soven children, got a divorce from her for adultery with Seldon Dunton. After Dunton had been used as a witness in the case he was committed to jail to be tried for the crime which caused the divorce.

ARRENST COLLEGE—The catalogue of this institution just published, shows the following number of Students, is Seniors 33; Juniors 54; Sephomores 58; Freshmen 56—making 201 undergraduates. There are besides, 10 Scientific Syndents, making 211 in all. making 201 undergraduates. This Sindents, making 211 in all.

Saltons' Strike.—The Chicago Tribune says: The sailers now in port have struck for 43 per day during the remainder of the season. The lower lake fleet now in the harber will probably take cargoes down and then lay up. The great turbine wheel of the Great Falls Manufac-turing Company's Bleachery, was recently stopped twice by a jam of cels!

LIFE AMONG THE POOR.

MARY JONES

A few days ago, a " friend of the afflicted " published a note in The TRIBUNE, calling attention to "a case of need" at No. 31 Rutgers st., of a woman whose only means of supporting herself were the wages of a sewing woman upon coarse corments ; but he did not state what the labor was by which she carned the scanty pittanee of fifteen cents a day for the support of herself and three children, of 6, 8 and 10 years

Look about you as you pass through the City and see a stout man, wearing a thick woolen shirt or frock, made with collar and button, long sleeves and wristbands and buttons, breast piece sticked on and buttoned, with two breast pockets welted and stitched, and then think-yes, think, that that garment was made by a poor sewing woman for seven cents and two mills-fourteen shirts for a dollar. Think sgain-the stout woolen over-alls are made at the seme rate.

Mrs Jones tells us that, with her utmost endeavors, with the little care neccessary to be stow upon her children, she can-not make over two of these garments in a day, and that her abor is often prolonged

""Till the weary morning's chime," and in fact she cannot finish two pair of the over alls in a

Then she has to walk from Rutgers st. to the lower part of Pearl st., full two miles, to carry home the work and get "a few more of the same sort." "Fourteen cents and four mills a day for four human beings !"

Yes, ma'em; that is the wages of honest industry, of a strong, healthy young woman, who

"Piles her needle and thread"
in this great City of New York. "Why don't she do some thing else?" She does do something else, or else would starve, unless she lived as others do, but as she has never Nor have her children ever begged, or been taught to "pick up things." She does do something else when she can get semething to do. She does washing for fifty cents a dozen of dirty clothes, and finds that far better than makg wool-p shirts at seven or eight cents a piece. She gets the latter price as a particular favor, because she does her work unusually well; but she cannot live at that, only that at present she lives rent free.

"How is that? I should think then that she might do

very well, if she has no rent to pay."

No doubt you think, as you say, Madam, as you sit upon your two hundred dollar sofs, with your feet upon a fifty dollar ottenau, which stands upon a thousand dollar carpet, in a hundred thousand dollar house. But will you please to think how Mary Jones lives; in a dilapidated coal office, just ten feet square, we think, where she is a tenant at will of the ewners of the land, who she expects every day will want to commence building, and order her out; the owner of the office having kindly permitted her to go in there a few weeks since, when she found herself, on account of sickness, unable to pay rent where she was, at two dollars a month. So, here she is, with her three childrenneat, tidy, bright children they are, too, the little girl really pretty—in this little room, doing her washing and ironing, and all her work, in this narrow space, and obliged to do it just when she can have a good day to go a square for water, and dry her clothes in the open space around her little dom-

icit where, as happened while we were present, when the line breaks, down go the clothes in the mud. "How came she so poor? Is she drunken? Is she thriftless? What is she?

Leudable/er at least natural curiosity, which we can gratify, and we hope you will be as willing to pay for it as you sie to see the museum or any other curiosities for which the world pays so willingly. Mary Jones is an American, a native of this City, 30 years

old, if we remember rightly, we never knew but one or two wemen older than that) and has been six years a in her young years she was taught the use of her hands not by a mother, for her she never knew, and now she knews no relative, but by others; and used them in the familles of Preserved Fish and Whitebroad Hicks, in this

Ford, and afterward with Maj. Eichard Hayward, wealthy planters of Tallahassee. She was married to Mr. Jones in his City and went with him to Pensacola, where he served in expecity of a clerk in a store, and where he died six years ago, leaving her poor, with two children and outcointo with a third, born after her return to this City.

Here says she, "I have struggled, and made out to live, Cod house how ever since. I used to go out to days works with that little girl was an infant, and leave her at have in the crade with those bitle boys, too small them between to be left above, and I used to come home or have bet brought to me to muce, and this I could do and did so willingly while my strength lasted. Then I get some good weshing not such dirty children as these, and then I got along pretty well wished had work but, Oh, door, when I had vote, only those like me know how I have suffered. I have always paid my rent and kept decent dather on my children but I have often got up in the morning when I had to whip the children to make them be still and not cay for broad, which I had not send could not got for them until I had ented or give out to collect some money aboutly carned, and I have often worked all day without cating upocit tillen I had to pawn my outy throut dress, to get food, and trust mer exceeding that I could space has been ploted. \$5 to \$6 per the periods her two highlight a harrist yielding from \$4 to \$4 gathers of when It is then nearlied by the meanfacturers in the city, and presend. The Jaire is the place gold sing has been up I thin't know how often If has test me a great many though its value to redoom it.

But I could not see my children suffer. And I have tried my best to keep them out of the street and send the hool " But, Ob, dear "

You have no stove, how do you manage to cook and

wash by that little furnace ?" Indeed Sir, it is had enough ; I was sick last summer and I could not pay my rent, and I pawned my store to a soman for \$2, and when I got the money and went to reduce

table awere I sold it to her.

"Redeem it, is it! And do you take me fer a para-troker. I'll take me bible oath ye sold it out and out; and I'll prove it by me husband every word ye said, ye driy thick of the world, to come into an honest woman's bouse wid a pack of lies in your mouth, to chate me out of a store ye sold to me and got your money, you know ye did.

beuse at the time and here me own house ye dirty black-" Do you tell me I lie in me own house ye dirty black-guerd. And if he warnt here, didn't I tell him about and he ll swear to it. And I told him I gave you two dollars fee. and he told me I was a fool to give but a dollar and a half.

" Proves! Well now I should like to see you prove if ye go to law about it; and me and my husband and me husband's cousin, all to swear agin ye. And to come ber and talk about proving me a liar. Get out of me house; why don't you get out, before I throw the kettle of we upon ye, for your imperdence."

What could I do. She had got it and swore she would keep it, and so I had to take my two dollars and come and."

"You cannot live by that little thing in cold weaker."

what will you do?" "O. Sir. I hope-that is, I think I may hope that a late who read the note in THE TRIBENE and came to see me will get one for me. She said she would lend me one for this winter. I suppose there will be some way for me to live. though I have almost despaired sometimes trying to keep my children with me, and do not know now what to de with the boys, who will seen be big enough to go to a place, if I knew of any one to take them. I cannot bear the idea of sending them to the Island, among all those vagran children.

"No, Sir, I have not that sin to answer for though I have been sorely tempted. Other women that I have been make me sick, and I have kept sober and done my best to

eral others came and asked a great many questions and thought if I had always had my health I should have laid

" not as big as my bedroom, and went away. I hope she gratified her curiosity."

One lady who read of my necessities in THE TRIBUNE came in her carriage and gave me a dollar, another a quarter, and ser-

"Indeed, sir, I do not know; but I trust in Providence that I shall not be allowed to suffer any more than I have

What if I give you five or six dollars now !"

How easy to make a poor widow independent. How easy to give happiness. So we said, if our purse is not leng our pen is pointed, and shall be, as it has been, wilded to make known the wants of the poor, and peradventure kind hearts will be again, as they have been, awakened to do good deeds. Then putting a hand in a pocket to see f we could "make a raise," it accidentally came in contact with a letter indorsed "Hot Corn Donations. From W. H. L. "£2; W. W. L. \$1; L. Y. T., \$1; M. S. \$1; G. F. C. \$1.

No. 4 Dey-st -will do better next time." And we will de better now. We will be the almoner of there good hearts that do well and promise to do better. We will give these \$6 to Mary Jones, the poor seamstrest, struggling to support herself and three children by making woolen shirts and pantaloons at 8 cents a piece, and thu make her feel happy and as though she could spend the yearly festival of Thanksgiving, without thinking

It was not the widow alone that was made happy by that not It was to us a foretaste of the approaching "it giving." We hope many others through the same s will obtain greater happiness by greater good done to the same or some other equally deserving object. If those who have the means, have not the leisure or disposition to lost up worthy objects of benevolence, make us your almost. But we ask you who can, to go personally to No. 21 Rager-st, it is just below East Broadway and Henry st., in a dest, respectable neighborhood, and see the family and hear to story of Mary Jones.

## SKETCHES OF LECTURES. AN UNSUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION.

Last evening John P. Hale delivered the Introductory Lecture of a series, at the Brooklyn Institute. To ke-ture room was filled to its capacity. The locturer was ap-through the series of the series of the series of the series of the He ap-ke thus.

Lest evening John P. Hale delivered the introduction to a series, at the Brooklyn Institute. To be planted on presenting himself.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Ladies and Ladies

Ladies and L

"Why Mra Brannigan, your husband was not in the house at the time, and never heard a word I said about h."

for you never would come for it, for you would never have two dollars again."

" Now that proves you did not buy it."

in company with have tried their best to coax and drive me to drink, and I have sometimes felt as though I well drown all my thoughts as they did; but one taste would live respectably. I have often worked till ready to dro down, and yet I never could dress and live and get along as some of my acquaintance did, who never worked half "Have you never had any assistance !" "Only a little coal in the winter from the City, until beely

up something before now. How could I? One lady looked n and saw what a small room, and said, 'Oh, horrid! it is

We hope so too. It cost her nothing.
"What will you do, Mrs. Jones, when you have to more out of this place ?"

already. If honest industry-constant hard work, will not provide me with shelter and food enough to keep soul and body together, I must yield to fate. I do not think that one who has worked so much, and who is so willing to work, should be obliged to go to the poor house. I can work, but I cannot beg. I had rather work for the starving pittanes doled out to poor sewing women in this City, than live upon charity, or see my children begging or stealing is the streets. If the kind hearted help me a little in my seed now, I trust I shall get agoing again. If I could get somewhere, that I could get plenty of nice washing to do, I cus make a good living, but I cannot by this cheap, coans

"Oh, it will be a little fortune, and make me feel quite in